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ABSTRACT

Background information, program descriptions, eligibility, and sources for supplementary materials and information are provided for these Bureau of Adult, Vocational, and Library Programs: (1) Adult Basic Education Programs, (2) Civil Defense Education, (3) Community Service and Continuing Education, (4) Vocational and Technical Education, (5) Vocational School Construction: Appalachian Region, (6) College Library Resources and Library Training, (7) Library Services and Construction Act, (8) Educational Broadcasting Facilities Program, and (9) Manpower Development and Training. The publication also contains a discussion of the mission of these programs, a bibliography, and an organizational chart with the name, telephone number, and room number of the chief administrators of the divisions and programs under the Associate Commission of the Bureau. (SB)

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facts about adult, vocational, and library programs

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education

Robert H. Finch, *Secretary*
James E. Allen, Jr., *Assistant Secretary*
and Commissioner of Education

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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the mission of adult, vocational, and library programs

At this writing, the Bureau of Adult, Vocational, and Library Programs, U.S. Office of Education, is the most heterogeneous of the six bureaus in OE. In essence, it represents the learning for earning programs and continuing education in the country at the Federal level. However, it includes such a wide variety of separate programs that not all will fit easily into any general description.

The Office of the Associate Commissioner is responsible for overall administration, program planning, evaluation, fiscal review, publications management, and public information.

The Bureau is divided into four operating divisions:

The Division of Vocational and Technical Education (DVTE) administers programs authorized by the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968. These programs are for training and retraining persons for gainful employment. Programs are conducted in a wide variety of secondary and postsecondary schools and institutions and are for both youth and adults. The Division also has some administrative responsibilities for vocational school construction authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965: P.L. 89–136, and the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965: P.L. 89–4.

The Division of Manpower Development and Training (DMDT) administers programs under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended, primarily to give institutional training in occupational skills to unemployed adults, but also to provide skills to young dropouts and even to give some basic literacy training where necessary.

The Division of Adult Education Programs (DAEP) administers three programs, each in a separate branch. The Adult Education Act of 1966 provides an educational program for undereducated adults, focusing on the need to improve their communication skills and arithmetic and also on the education required to help them meet their adult responsibilities. Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965 authorizes a program called Community Services and Continuing Education, which helps bring to local agencies the educational resources available in universities and colleges to help solve local problems such as housing, poverty, and juvenile delinquency. Civil Defense Adult Education is provided through the States to disseminate information and assistance in the development of radiological monitoring courses and of personal and family survival classes.

The Division of Library Programs (DLP), as part of its activities in advancing the Nation's education program through national library leadership, administers several major library programs. It is responsible for the five grant programs authorized under the Library Services and Construction Act. Title I extends public library services to areas without such services or with inadequate services. Title II promotes the construction of public library facilities. Title III provides funds to establish and maintain local, regional, State or interstate cooperative networks of libraries. Title IV–A is concerned with establishing and improving State institutional library services, and Title IV–B with library services to physically handicapped persons.

The Division also administers three grant programs authorized under the Higher Education Act of 1965. Title II–A provides grants to institutions of higher education, assisting them to acquire books

and other library materials. The two library training programs under title II-B provide grants for fellowships and institutions.

The Division of Library Programs is concerned with the assessment of national library needs and long-range planning based on the identification of significant practices, the projection of trends, and the anticipation of program development needs. It also has responsibility on the national level for promoting the education, training, and utilization of library and information science manpower.

The Educational Broadcasting Facilities Program, a separate unit in the Office of the Associate Commissioner, administers title I of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967, which amended the Educational Television Facilities Act of 1962.

Grant Venn
Associate Commissioner for
Adult, Vocational, and
Library Programs

August 1969

adult basic education programs

Hope, opportunity, and progress come with basic education for a large segment of the Nation's underprivileged population. Through participation in this program enacted by Congress, the* helped *who become* helpers *are better equipped to meet their adult responsibilities.

Background

The 1960 census indicated that 24.4 million persons 16 years of age and older had completed less than 8 years of formal schooling. The inability of these people to read and write well enough to communicate in a normal way seriously limits their ability to get and hold a job. Held captive by economic deprivation and undereducation, they are unable to live a full and productive life.

Congress included in the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 a major program to provide elementary-level education for adults. The Director of OEO delegated authority to administer this program to the Office of Education.

What the Program Does

The Adult Education Act of 1966, as amended, transferred the program to the Office of Education, and this program became an integral part of the Nation's educational system. The program is demonstrating its potential as a powerful tool for planned social change as participants take basic steps toward a better life for themselves and their families.

For fiscal year 1968, some $30.6 million were allocated for grants to the 50 States and outlying regions which participated in the State grant programs by providing 10 percent matching funds. Under Section 309 of the Adult Education Act, some $1.5 million were allocated for teacher training programs and $6.5 million for special experimental and demonstration projects. For fiscal year 1969, the allocation was increased to $36 million for State grants, $2 million for teacher training, and $7 million for special projects.

At the local level, programs are operated by public school systems through grants from the State educational agency. In certain instances, however, nonprofit agencies may be funded by the State to administer local programs. Instruction focuses on the needs of the undereducated adults to acquire basic skills: reading, writing, speaking, and computing. These skills assist the adult learner in obtaining information and education relating to occupational training and employment, to participating in community affairs, and to improving home and family life.

This program joins other Federal programs in an attack on undereducation. Some of these are: Model Cities; vocational education; work incentive programs; manpower development and training; Neighborhood Service and Community Action programs; including Head Start, Job Corps, and VISTA. Adult Basic Education is taken to the people by conducting programs in schools, churches, public housing, union halls, company buildings, hospitals, prisons, and private homes in ghettos or rural areas. Developed specifically for this program are the relatively new Adult Learning Centers.

Eligibility

State educational agencies qualify for a State grant by submitting a State plan. Under Section 309, colleges, universities,

State and local educational agencies, or other appropriate public or private nonprofit agencies are eligible to receive grants for teacher-training programs; local educational agencies and other public or private nonprofit agencies may apply for grants for special projects.

Supplementary Materials

Materials on specific State or local programs may be obtained from the chief State school officer or the local school superintendent. The following publications are available from the National University Extension Association, 900 Silver Spring Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

Bibliography: Materials for the Adult Basic Education Administrator and Teacher. 49 pp. $1.20

Bibliography: Materials for the Adult Basic Education Student. 129 pp. $2.20

Curriculum Guide and Resource Units for Personal and Family Development in Adult Basic Education. 140 pp. $2.50

Educational Technology — Preparation and Use in Adult Basic Education Programs. 87 pp. $2.10

The Administration of Adult Basic Education Programs—A Manual of Training Materials. 37 pp. $1.20

Materials available from the address listed below include:

Adult Learning-Proceedings, May 1967, Wayne State University, Detroit

Policies and Procedures for the Preparation of Proposals and Operation of Projects

Rules and Regulations—Adult Education Act of 1966

For Further Information

Division of Adult Education
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Regional Office Building
7th & D Streets SW.
Washington, D. C. 20202

civil defense education

This program instructs civilians in survival measures that can reduce the toll in event of nuclear attack. It is administered by the Office of Education for the Office of Civil Defense in the Department of Defense.

Background

The development of atomic, biological, and chemical warfare has made it unlikely that civilian centers will be spared in future conflict.

World War II demonstrated that civil defense precautions and training of civilians in survival measures can reduce the death toll in population centers by a high percentage.

The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, authorizes the Office of Civil Defense of the Department of Defense to use other Federal departments and agencies in carrying out programs to train citizens for survival under attack.

How the Program Works

Under annual contract with the Office of Education the Office of Civil Defense transfers funds ($4.15 million in fiscal year 1968) and sets forth responsibilities for conducting training and educational programs. Working through State educational agencies, the Civil Defense Education program provides three specific training courses:

The Personal and Family Survival course, begun on a pilot basis in four States in 1959, instructs adults in the principles and programs of civil defense and in personal and community survival during disaster.

The Ramont program, originated in January 1965, provides technical training for radiological monitors, involving instruction in the use of radiological instruments and in the interpretation of radiological data.

The Shelter Management Training Program, begun in July 1967, trains persons to staff fallout shelters in case of nuclear emergency.

During the calendar year 1968, 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico participated in the programs. All of these conducted educational courses in Personal and Family Survival. By the end of 1968, a total of 2,494,801 persons had completed the course.

Forty States and Puerto Rico provided radiological training during 1968. The number of persons trained from January 1965 through December 1968 totaled 107,247.

Thirty-four States and Puerto Rico provided Shelter Management Training during 1968. From the inception of the program in July 1967 through December 1968, a total of 13,098 persons were trained.

Eligibility

The chief educational agency of any State is eligible to submit a plan for achieving program objectives and, upon acceptance, to enter into a contract with the Commissioner of Education to provide training programs and receive funds to cover the cost on the basis of a joint estimate of need. Contracts also may be extended by special provision to the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Local/State Contacts

The Civil Defense Education Coordinator in the State departments of education has information on individual civil defense education programs.

For Further Information

Civil Defense Education Branch (DAEP)
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Regional Office Building
7th & D Streets SW.
Washington, D. C. 20202

community service and continuing education

This program assists colleges and universities to strengthen their community service programs for the purpose of helping people solve community problems.

Background

University talent has long been used to solve community problems in rural America. More than 50 years ago Congress, under the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, asked universities to help improve farm production and rural family living. Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965 provided funds to spur university emphasis on community service programs oriented toward greater understanding and solution of urban and suburban problems—inadequate health services, lack of youth opportunities, land use, and so on. The President named an advisory council which suggested the regulations and guidelines for this program. In fiscal year 1969, 50 States, D. C., and three outlying areas participated.

What the Program Does

Congress appropriated $10 million each year for the title I program in fiscal years 1966, 1967, 1968, and $9.5 million for fiscal year 1969. The State Governors designated the agencies to administer the wide range of educational programs, activities, and services covered by State plans submitted to the Office of Education for approval. Only colleges and universities are eligible to participate. Some of these funds are used for:

Seminars, workshops, and institutes for architects, engineers, police, city officials, social workers, teachers, school officials, scientists, city planners, and other professionals to help them relate recent research and new techniques to their work;

Seminars for community leaders on a variety of problem areas;

Studies and educational programs on employment and economic growth;

Consultative services and technical aid to local and State governments and community organizations and groups;

Leadership training and programing for nonprofit and civil groups; and programs for the aged and for women preparing to enter or re-enter the labor market.

The goal is to make institutions of higher education active, integral forces in the community, applying their resources to solve community problems.

Eligibility

Grants are made to State agencies appointed by the Governors of the respective States. State grants are certified by the Commissioner of Education, under the State plans approved by the Commissioner. The State agency for each State then reviews, approves, and funds proposals submitted by institutions of higher learning to meet the objectives of the act.

For Further Information

Division of Adult Education Programs
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Regional Office Building
7th & D Streets SW.
Washington, D. C. 20202

vocational and technical education

This is a Federal/State cooperative endeavor. Federal grants are made to States to implement existing vocational-technical education and to develop new programs designed to provide opportunities for gainful employment in recognized occupations not generally considered professional or requiring a baccalaureate degree.

Background

The Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 repealed all previous vocational education acts except the funding provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act. The new amendments provide a way to bring about necessary changes to adapt vocational education to new manpower requirements. It is designed to assist educational communities in breaking down the barriers between various curriculums so that no young person will be denied an opportunity to prepare for work suiting him as an individual. It helps local school authorities tailor their programs to meet the needs of all people. It is specifically oriented to train residents of the urban ghetto and other disadvantaged persons thus helping the hard-to-reach and the hard-to-teach.

What the Program Does

The Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 authorize Federal grants permitting all citizens of a State to have ready access to quality vocational training and retraining, concentrating realistically on anticipated opportunities for gainful employment, and suited to their needs, interests, and ability to benefit from such training. In addition, the amendments make special provisions for research and training for exemplary projects which will provide new ways to create a bridge between school and earning a living, and which promote cooperation between education and manpower agencies. The amendments provide for cooperative vocational education which will support school-job training and encourage school-employer cooperation. They enable students to acquire knowledge, skills, and appropriate attitudes regarding employment and they provide for work-study programs which would permit full-time needy vocational education students to obtain certain kinds of part-time employment. In addition, the amendments provide for consumer and homemaking education.

The act greatly increases authorizations for appropriations, the total amounts being: fiscal year 1969—$542.1 million; 1970—$857.65 million; 1971—$870.15 million; and 1972—$910.15 million.

Eligibility

All States having approved State plans for vocational education are eligible to participate in the program under which allotments are made to the States. Grants may be used for the following purposes: for high school students; for those who have completed or left high school; for those who have already entered the labor market; for persons having academic, socioeconomic, or other handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in the regular vocational education programs; for handicapped persons who, because of their condition, may not succeed in regular vocational education programs without special educational assistance or who require modified programs; construction

of area vocational school facilities; vocational guidance and counseling; training through arrangements in certain private vocational training institutions; and ancillary services and activities to assure quality in all vocational education programs.

In addition to these State programs, provision is made for grants to and contracts with institutions or agencies for particular programs or purposes.

Supplementary Materials

Careers in Technical Education, OE-80032.

Annual Report/Fiscal Year 1967, FS 5.280: 80008-67.

Vocational Education Amendments of 1968, P.L. 90-576.

The Vocational Education Amendments of 1968, P.L. 90-576, February 1969, Fact Sheet.

Vocational Education, The Bridge Between Man and His Work, General Report of the Advisory Council on Vocational Education, 1968. OE 800-52.

"25 technical careers you can learn in 2 years or less." National Industrial Conference Board.

Single copies available, Information Center, U.S. Office of Education.

Local/State Contacts

State vocational education agencies and participating schools and school systems are the best sources of information on local operation of this program.

For Further Information

Division of Vocational and Technical Education
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Regional Office Building
7th & D Streets SW.
Washington, D. C. 20202

vocational school construction—appalachian region

Federal aid for vocational school construction in the Appalachian Region is provided as a supplement to the existing Vocational Education Act of 1963.

Background

The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 provides Federal assistance to the region in meeting its special problems, to promote its economic development, and to establish a framework for joint Federal and State efforts toward providing the basic facilities essential to its growth. This act provides additional Federal financial assistance for the construction of vocational education facilities.

What the Program Does

The act supplemented the Vocational Education Act of 1963 by providing $12 million in fiscal year 1968 and $12 million in fiscal year 1969, under section 211, on a matching fund basis for the construction of vocational education facilities. Section 214 of the act provides for additional Federal funds, the aggregate of which may not exceed 80 percent of the construction costs where financial need exists.

Eligibility

The criteria for eligibility under the Vocational Education Act of 1963 applies to the construction of vocational education facilities to be constructed in the Appalachian Region as defined in the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

In the fiscal year 1966, construction of 24 new vocational education facilities partially funded under section 211 or 214 were approved. In fiscal year 1967, construction of 62 new vocational education facilities partially funded under these provisions had been approved to June 30, 1967. Ninety-two projects were approved and funded in fiscal year 1968.

Supplementary Materials

Appalachian Regional Development Act Amendments of 1967 (P.L. 90–103).

The publication is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

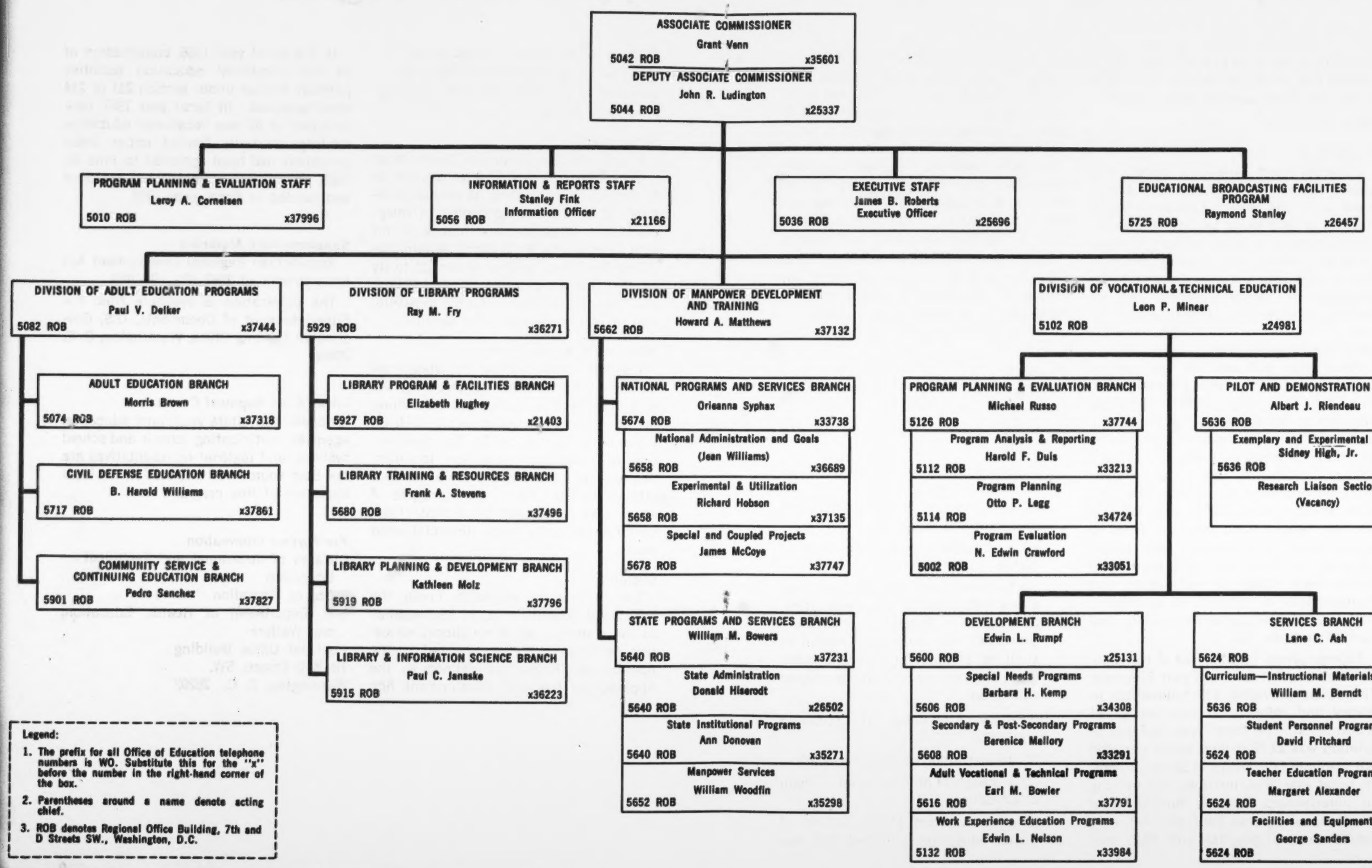
Local/State Regional Contacts

Appalachian State vocational education agencies, participating schools and school systems, and regional representatives are the best sources of information on local operation of this program.

For Further Information

Division of Vocational and Technical Education
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Regional Office Building
7th & D Streets SW.
Washington, D. C. 20202

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Office of Education
BUREAU OF ADULT, VOCATIONAL, AND LIBRARY PROGRAMS
[August 15, 1969]



Legend:

1. The prefix for all Office of Education telephone numbers is WO. Substitute this for the "x" before the number in the right-hand corner of the box.
2. Parentheses around a name denote acting chief.
3. ROB denotes Regional Office Building, 7th and D Streets SW., Washington, D.C.

college library resources and library training

Federal assistance is available to help college and university libraries acquire books and other materials and to train more librarians.

Background

Libraries need librarians, books, and other materials. Supplementing assistance under the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 which provides for library construction at colleges and universities, Congress passed the Higher Education Act of 1965 which makes Federal funds available for library materials and for training of librarians under title II.

What the Program Does

Fiscal year 1966 was the first year of operation under the Higher Education Act, title II–A, for college library resources. Ten million dollars were appropriated for basic grants not to exceed $5,000 per institution. Grants were made to over 1,800 college libraries for books, periodicals, microfilm and other library materials. For each of fiscal years 1967 to 1969, $25 million was appropriated for three types of grants: basic, supplemental, and special purpose. In fiscal year 1969, some 4,048 grants were made to institutions and combinations of institutions as follows: basic, 2,224; supplemental, 1,747; and special purpose, 77.

Appropriations for title II–B of the Higher Education Act for fiscal year 1966 were $1 million, providing 139 fellowships in library and information sciences to 24 institutions. The fiscal year 1967 appropriation was $3.75 million which provided 501 graduate fellowships at 38 institutions. In fiscal year 1968, institutes for training in librarianship, formerly funded under the National Defense Education Act, were added to this program and $8.25 million were appropriated for fellowships and institutes for 1968. This amount provided 709 fellowships in library and information sciences to 51 institutions and 66 library training institutes for approximately 1,100 participants. In fiscal year 1969, some $8.25 million were appropriated which provided 592 graduate fellowships at 56 colleges and universities and which provided 91 library training institutes for approximately 3,000 participants.

Under title II–C $5.578 million in fiscal year 1968 and $5.5 million in fiscal year 1969 were transferred to the Library of Congress for acquisition and cataloging of worldwide material.

Eligibility

Under title II–A of the Higher Education Act of 1965:

(a) ***Basic grant.*** The following are eligible:

(1) an institution of higher education on its own behalf,

(2) an institution of higher education on behalf of a branch,

(3) a combination of institutions of higher education,

(4) for fiscal year 1970 and thereafter, a new institution of higher education, as defined in Regulation § 131.2(m), ***provided,*** that such an institution shall be eligible for only one basic grant as an institution of higher education.

(b) ***Supplemental grant.*** The following are eligible:

(1) an institution of higher education,

(2) a branch of an institution of higher education,

(3) a combination of institutions of higher education, ***provided,*** that the

applicant institution or branch, either individually or as a member of a combination, has also applied for and is eligible to receive a basic grant in excess of $1,500 for or on behalf of such institution or branch.

(c) *Special purpose grant* The following are eligible:

(1) Types A and B—

(i) an institution of higher education,

(ii) a branch of an institution of higher education, *provided,* that each institution of higher education or branch thereof may apply for either a special purpose type A or type B grant, but not for both.

(2) Type C—

(i) a combination of institutions of higher education.

Under title II–B, institutions of higher education which have an established library education program, or are planning to begin such a program, are eligible to submit proposals.

For Further Information
Division of Library Programs
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Regional Office Building
7th & D Streets SW.
Washington, D. C. 20202

library services and construction act

Federal grants are available to States to help bring books and library materials to urban as well as rural areas, help pay for new library construction, help establish interlibrary cooperative networks and improve library services to State institutions and to the physically handicapped.

Background

The Library Services Act of 1956 was passed to improve and expand library service for more than 72 million rural Americans. It made more than 14 million books and other library materials available to rural libraries and purchased about 400 bookmobiles which brought library services to farm homes and small communities.

However, the benefits of the 1956 Act were limited to communities of less than 10,000. The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) of 1964 increased Federal financial assistance, extended benefits to urban and suburban as well as rural areas, and provided for construction of public libraries.

The further expansion of the act in 1966 through Public Law 89–511 added three programs: Interlibrary Cooperation for establishing and maintaining cooperative networks of all types of libraries at the local, regional, State, or interstate level; State Institutional Library Services for residents in State-supported hospitals, correctional, and other institutions; and Library Services to the Physically Handicapped including the blind and other visually handicapped.

What the Program Does

On July 19, 1966, President Johnson signed the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments, which authorize $700 million through 1971. Of this amount, Congress appropriated for fiscal year 1969, $35 million for title I (Public Library Services), $19,185,000 for title II (Public Library Construction), $2,281,000 for title III (Interlibrary Cooperation), $2,094,000 for title IV–A (State Institutional Library Services), and $1,334,000 for title IV–B (Library Services to the Physically Handicapped). The 1967 appropriations for titles III, IV–A, and IV–B were for planning only.

From the sums appropriated, each State receives a basic allotment and any remaining funds are allocated on the basis of population. The States must match funds on the basis of a sliding scale related to per capita income. However, the maximum Federal share is 66 percent, the minimum 33 percent, except titles III and IV, where the Federal share was 100 percent for fiscal years 1967 and 1968. Current matching for title III is 50 percent Federal, and title IV is the same as titles I and II.

In fiscal year 1968, Federal funds totaling $27.5 million were obligated for 284 approved library construction projects, costing a total of $77.6 million. These figures include 136 projects funded from $15.2 million carried over from 1967 and 148 projects from $12.3 million of 1968 appropriations. Federal funds totaling $34.9 million were obligated for service projects costing $160 million in fiscal year 1968. Program obligations amounted to $2,060,908 for title III, $1,890,500 for title IV–A, and $1,149,485 for title IV–B for 1968. Fiscal year 1969 is the second year for projects under the two new titles. For fiscal year 1969 Congress appropriated a total of $50 million for the four titles under LSCA.

Eligibility

The determination of where Federal al-

locations for library services and construction will be spent is made by the State library administrative agency in compliance with regulations and guidelines established by the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Recent uses of both Federal and State library funds under this program have emphasized the expansion and improvement of public library facilities and services for disadvantaged persons of all ages in both urban and rural areas.

Local/State Contacts

Because the Library Services and Construction program is operated through the State library administrative agencies, these agencies are the best sources of information on local participation.

For Further Information

Division of Library Programs
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Regional Office Building
7th & D Streets SW.
Washington, D. C. 20202

educational broadcasting facilities program

The purpose of this program is to assist in providing the broadcast facilities necessary to carry educational radio and television programs to as many of the citizens of this country as possible for the betterment of individual and community life.

Background

Radio and television broadcasting are forces of staggering importance in our society. Approximately one and a half billion man hours per week are spent with these media by the people of this country. Television viewing alone occupies nearly one-fourth of the waking hours of the average American. The airwaves over which programs are broadcast are public property. Developing this natural resource in the best interest of society as a whole has been the subject of previous congressional action. In 1962, concern for this development prompted passage of Public Law 87–447, an amendment to the Communications Act of 1934, to hasten construction of ETV stations. By February 1966, the Federal Communications Commission had increased the number of reserved channels for noncommercial television from 268 in 1961 to 633.

The Educational Television Facilities Act (Public Law 87–447) provided significant stimulus to the growth of ETV stations which increased from 82 in May 1963 (when the program was initiated) to 183 by July 1967 when it expired. These ETV stations now serve 155 million people. However, more than 200 new ETV stations are needed to promote this service to all of our citizens, and many existing stations need improvement.

What the Program Does

For fiscal years 1968 to 1970, title I of the Public Broadcasting Act (Public Law 90–129) provides grants to eligible applicants to assist in equipping new noncommercial educational television broadcasting facilities, and (for the first time) educational radio broadcasting facilities, or in expanding and improving existing stations.

Eligible applicants may receive grants to acquire and install broadcasting equipment to be used for educational purposes. Grants of up to 75 percent of the eligible costs of a project are authorized. No State can receive more than 8½ percent of the money appropriated in any fiscal year.

Eligibility

There are five categories of eligible applicants under the program:

1. An agency or officer responsible for the supervision of public elementary or secondary education within a State, or in a political subdivision thereof;
2. A State educational television or radio agency;
3. A college or university deriving its support in whole or in part from tax revenues;
4. A nonprofit foundation, corporation, or association organized primarily to engage in or encourage educational broadcasting;
5. A municipality which owns and operates a broadcasting facility transmitting only noncommercial programs.

The applicant must be eligible to receive a license from the FCC.

Supplementary Materials

Information regarding application forms and procedures for grants under this program is available from the Educational Broadcasting Facilities Program, U.S. Office of Education.

For Further Information

Educational Broadcasting Facilities Program
Office of Education
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Regional Office Building
7th & D Streets SW.
Washington, D. C. 20202

manpower development and training

To prepare workers for modern industry this program supports training for unemployed and underemployed people to get them into the job market or to upgrade their abilities.

Background

Chronic unemployment of millions of American citizens has persisted for the past decade despite general economic growth. At present approximately 3.5 percent of the Nation's work force is unemployed. Contributing factors have been the displacement of workers by technological change, the increasing flow of unskilled youths into the job market, and changes in consumer buying preferences.

The Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 provides for training of unemployed people. The act provides that all manpower institutional training —as distinguished from on-the-job training—is the responsibility of the Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

What the Program Does

The Manpower Development and Training Act, as amended in 1963, 1965, 1966, and 1968, pays for training of unemployed heads of families; and no more than 25 percent of the trainees may be under 22 years of age. The minimum age for payment of training allowances is 17. Basic education, employability and communication skills, prevocational training, vocational and technical programs, and supplementary or related instruction for on-the-job training are provided. The program also provides brief refresher courses for professional workers who would be unemployable unless their skills were brought up to date.

The 1965 Act called for 100 percent Federal support of the training programs through June 30, 1966, and 90 percent thereafter. The former Area Redevelopment Act program, which also authorized funds for occupational training, was absorbed into the program by an MDTA amendment of 1965 and continues to receive 100 percent support. The total Office of Education expenditure for all training expenses in fiscal year 1968 was over $120 million. This does not include trainee allowances which are handled by the Department of Labor. Congress appropriates the money to the Department of Labor, which transfers the classroom funds to the Office of Education. The Office of Education pays the State educational agency if the project is under State jurisdiction or a private training organization if the classroom work is being done on contract.

Over 700,000 persons have received occupational training in classroom programs set up under the direction of the Office of Education. Enrollment for fiscal year 1968 was approximately 140,000.

Most MDTA trainees are in the secretarial field (stenographer, typist, clerk), health services (nurse aide, orderly, licensed practical nurse), and in machine operation, welding, and auto repair.

The amendments passed by Congress have provided for expanded research, liberalization of training allowances, extension of the training period from 52 weeks to 104 weeks, and increased emphasis on the use of skills centers.

Eligibility

Each State must determine whether it wishes to use funds available under the Manpower Development and Training Act. Recent figures show the average trainee is the head of a household, between 22 and 44 years of age, has at least one dependent, and has been unemployed for

more than 5 weeks. Forty-two percent of the trainees are women; 38 percent are nonwhite; over 40 percent have been out of work 6 months or more.

Local/State Contacts

Initial inquiries concerning eligibility of individuals to receive training and availability of training courses may be directed to either the State or local employment service offices. Information pertaining to actual instruction and course content can be obtained from the State vocational education agency.

Supplementary Materials

Manpower Act of 1965, Committee Report No. 123.

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Medically Trained Veterans . . . Where Do You Go From Here? OE 80058. Project REMED.

For Further Information

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